

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

RATE OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAID IN ADVANCE).
 Daily Edition, per annum, in advance, \$11.00.
 Single Copies, 5 Cts.
 For Advertisers, see separate list.
 For Foreign Subscriptions, see separate list.

For Advertisers, see separate list.
 For Foreign Subscriptions, see separate list.
 For Advertisers, see separate list.
 For Foreign Subscriptions, see separate list.

For Advertisers, see separate list.
 For Foreign Subscriptions, see separate list.
 For Advertisers, see separate list.
 For Foreign Subscriptions, see separate list.

For Advertisers, see separate list.
 For Foreign Subscriptions, see separate list.
 For Advertisers, see separate list.
 For Foreign Subscriptions, see separate list.

The Chicago Tribune.

Friday Morning, April 21, 1876.

Greenbacks at the New York Gold Exchange yesterday closed at 85.

The Moon and Stars revival at New York closed \$100,000, besides a large revenue from Barker's song-books. The

depressing effect of the great Hippodrome meetings on theatrical interests has nearly bankrupted the "master-players," and they are unanimous in hoping that the good

Brother may like the climate of Florida, where he has just proceeded for rest and recreation.

The damage in the country inundated by the break in the Bay levee on the Mississippi is thought now to have been estimated at too high a figure. Should the flood recede immediately, there is a good chance that the

crop of wheat may be ruined, and should it even die, a crop of corn on the same ground is not impossible. Still, the poor farmers have suffered a dire calamity in the almost

total loss of their houses, goods, barns, out-houses, and fencing.

There was a slight revival of activity yesterday in the Chicago whisky-fraud prosecution, but it seems to be a respite rather than a

number of the smaller fry, Gaugers and Storekeepers, appeared in court and entered pleas of guilty of conspiracy to defraud the Government, and the Grand Jury brought in

two indictments against a witness in the case of FAHMAN and ROWE, charging him with perjury and conspiracy.

There is little doubt that the vote at last Tuesday's municipal election will be promptly canvassed by the retiring Council, and the incoming Aldermen added to their seats with

reasonable dispatch. As there are now pending but few, if any, measures of a suspicious

character, it would be well, perhaps, that the retiring Council should clear up the table, but they should be quick about it, for the

people are in a hurry for a new deal. The Lake-Font matter, however, is one of those subjects which might properly be carried

over.

Our BARNER from Bridgeport has made amends for the grievance set forth in Mr. Barnor's letter protesting against a style of

investigation secret to the individual under charges and public only to his enemies. BARNER conveys the assurance that, in the estimation of his Committee, Mr.

Barnor stands completely exonerated, and that the testimony taken was entirely honest and entitled to an weight.

It is all that need be said on that point, but it would have looked better and fairer if the Committee had given their opinion at the same time they permitted the slander to be made public. BARNER's amends are comprehensive, but tardy.

Judge CATY, who is called in Wisconsin, avows from a long-continued stupor in the House yesterday, and with the utmost

formality presented a resolution calling for an investigation of the Mary Morris scholastic case and Secretary Barnor's connection therewith. The learned Judge, who owes

his election, as Chief Justice BYAR, of Wisconsin, himself a Democrat, remarked, to the greatest frauds, has probably been in a

deep sleep for a month or more, and had not seen the authoritative denials of this story and Mr. Barnor's challenge to the Democratic House for a thorough investigation.

However this may be, CATY's late awakening seems to have made little impression upon the House.

There is an excellent prospect of exceeding great richness in the work of the present Grand Jury of the Criminal Court. Mr.

Brown, Editor and Foreman, has taken the gentle McGARR, at his word, and now proposes to "show up something."

He has looked out that the Grand Jury have found a candid witness in the person of Mr. Egan, the county's

architect for the new Court-House, who has been bled and blackmailed most unmercifully by

PARSONS, the go-between and "financial agent" of the Ring and the County Board, and is reported to have "laid down" on

the whole pack of scoundrels, and there is encouragement to hope that he will prove to be a valuable helper in the effort to expose

and bring to justice the corrupt bunnies who have so long defied detection.

The Chicago produce markets were generally on the decline yesterday, with more business doing. Mess pork was active and

15c20c per lb. lower, closing at \$21.92 for April and \$21.95 for May. Lard was

active and 5c15c per 100 lb. lower, closing at \$13.12 for April, and \$13.15 for May. Corn was active and

1c15c per bushel, closing at \$1.02 for April and \$1.04 for May. Wheat was active and

1c15c per bushel, closing at \$1.02 for April and \$1.04 for May. Corn was active and

Rye was firm at 60c. Barley was 1c10c for May. Hogs were in moderate demand at Wednesday's prices, with the bulk of the trading at \$7.16c per lb. The cattle market was dull and weak, at \$5.00c40c for inferior to extra. The sheep market was unchanged. One hundred dollars in gold would buy \$118.00 in greenbacks at the close.

New York is just beginning to realize that her supremacy as a commercial metropolis is not so much threatened, that it is actually and unmistakably waning. Statistics just compiled show a remarkable falling-off in grain receipts, while Baltimore and Philadelphia have made great strides in the other direction, and are already dangerous rivals.

The receipts and exports of grain at these points have increased each year, while those of New York have fallen off. The cause is traced to the great railroad combination, New York having been the sufferer and Baltimore and Philadelphia the beneficiaries. Baltimore has reaped the benefit. YANKEE has given notice of withdrawal from the pool, and the New York merchants are looking to him for relief from the losses and disadvantages which their interests have suffered in consequence of the operations of the pool.

The monster session which was peddled out by the Committee having the subject in charge proves to have been a most shameless distortion and exaggeration of the developments resulting from the testimony of the

Attorney-General WILLIAMS, whose statement before the Committee was the subject of editorial comment by certain unscrupulous papers which appear to have wholly mis-

represented the facts at issue. The solemn and melancholy comment of the New York World upon the "money spent in defrauding the New York City Democrats of their just

weight at the ballot-box" is rendered extremely ludicrous by the fact that the money was paid for services rendered in accordance with an act of Congress, and that these services were in the interest of, and were successful in securing, an honest election in New York.

From the complete information embodied in our dispatches it will be seen that the Democrats have exploded an empty bomb-shell so far as concerns President GRANT, whose only fault, if any, was purely technical, and who at most is chargeable with having authorized the payment of money for valuable services which were actually rendered by the payment of which the United States Treasury was unquestionably responsible, from a fund not strictly appropriated for this

specific purpose. The President is to be asked to appear before the Committee and make his statement as soon as a transcript of the testimony already taken can be furnished him.

THE PRESIDENTIAL SCANDAL.

In these times of frequent exposure and general suspicion of public officials, every suggestion of corruption is eagerly seized upon by a hostile and unscrupulous press. A number of the smaller fry, Gaugers and

Storekeepers, appeared in court and entered pleas of guilty of conspiracy to defraud the Government, and the Grand Jury brought in

two indictments against a witness in the case of FAHMAN and ROWE, charging him with perjury and conspiracy.

There is little doubt that the vote at last Tuesday's municipal election will be promptly canvassed by the retiring Council, and the incoming Aldermen added to their seats with

reasonable dispatch. As there are now pending but few, if any, measures of a suspicious

character, it would be well, perhaps, that the retiring Council should clear up the table, but they should be quick about it, for the

people are in a hurry for a new deal. The Lake-Font matter, however, is one of those subjects which might properly be carried

over.

Our BARNER from Bridgeport has made amends for the grievance set forth in Mr. Barnor's letter protesting against a style of

investigation secret to the individual under charges and public only to his enemies. BARNER conveys the assurance that, in the estimation of his Committee, Mr.

Barnor stands completely exonerated, and that the testimony taken was entirely honest and entitled to an weight.

It is all that need be said on that point, but it would have looked better and fairer if the Committee had given their opinion at the same time they permitted the slander to be made public. BARNER's amends are comprehensive, but tardy.

Judge CATY, who is called in Wisconsin, avows from a long-continued stupor in the House yesterday, and with the utmost

formality presented a resolution calling for an investigation of the Mary Morris scholastic case and Secretary Barnor's connection therewith. The learned Judge, who owes

his election, as Chief Justice BYAR, of Wisconsin, himself a Democrat, remarked, to the greatest frauds, has probably been in a

deep sleep for a month or more, and had not seen the authoritative denials of this story and Mr. Barnor's challenge to the Democratic House for a thorough investigation.

However this may be, CATY's late awakening seems to have made little impression upon the House.

There is an excellent prospect of exceeding great richness in the work of the present Grand Jury of the Criminal Court. Mr.

Brown, Editor and Foreman, has taken the gentle McGARR, at his word, and now proposes to "show up something."

He has looked out that the Grand Jury have found a candid witness in the person of Mr. Egan, the county's

architect for the new Court-House, who has been bled and blackmailed most unmercifully by

PARSONS, the go-between and "financial agent" of the Ring and the County Board, and is reported to have "laid down" on

the whole pack of scoundrels, and there is encouragement to hope that he will prove to be a valuable helper in the effort to expose

and bring to justice the corrupt bunnies who have so long defied detection.

The Chicago produce markets were generally on the decline yesterday, with more business doing. Mess pork was active and

15c20c per lb. lower, closing at \$21.92 for April and \$21.95 for May. Lard was

active and 5c15c per 100 lb. lower, closing at \$13.12 for April, and \$13.15 for May. Corn was active and

1c15c per bushel, closing at \$1.02 for April and \$1.04 for May. Wheat was active and

1c15c per bushel, closing at \$1.02 for April and \$1.04 for May. Corn was active and

1c15c per bushel, closing at \$1.02 for April and \$1.04 for May. Corn was active and

1c15c per bushel, closing at \$1.02 for April and \$1.04 for May. Corn was active and

of voting lists, was the Chief Supervisor in the New York District, a position provided by the law, and superintended the supervision of his position defined in Revised Statutes, Sec. 5,006, is the following:

The Chief Supervisor shall prepare and furnish all necessary books, forms, blanks, and instructions for the use of the clerks and clerks of the several cities and towns in their respective districts.

He shall require the Supervisors of the several cities and towns to furnish him with the names of all persons who are entitled to vote, and to cause the names of those on any such list whose right to register or vote has been determined by a court of law to be in dispute, to be removed from the list.

This is precisely what Mr. DAVENPORT did. He had a complete list of voters made for New York City. That list enabled him and his subordinates to check the friends, and the result was a decrease of 40,000 in the Democratic majority. Probably by reason of this list, and the facilities it afforded for revising the registration, New York City had the first honest election that has been held there for many years. DAVENPORT did not exceed his authority in this respect, and therefore the only questions are: Was the

pay for this work excessive, and was there any authority to pay for it out of the Secret-Service fund? It may be that the work cost more than it should have cost, and it may be that there was no technical authority for paying for it out of the Secret-Service fund. In the first case, DAVENPORT would be to blame; and, in the second, the President would be to blame, since he ordered the payment in this manner. But while the work itself was authorized by law, while it was conceded to be necessary, and while it actually accomplished just what the law intended it should accomplish, the question of the propriety of the expenditure of the Secret-Service fund on this work seems almost irrelevant. It seems almost to talk about the corruption of the President and his impeachment. If the money of a special fund was used in a service for which it had not been appropriated, such use was a technical violation of law, and is reprehensible even though the purpose was to carry out the provisions of law and serve the public interest. But this is certainly the worst that can be said of the case as it stands at present.

SILVER CHANGE.

The work of getting the silver coins in circulation in place of the fractional currency was begun yesterday, and the kind of work which was taken to it was illustrated in Chicago by a demand upon the Sub-Treasurer largely in excess of his silver resources. There was a stock of \$84,000 on hand, and it was entirely exhausted, with a demand for more. It is probable that the demand in other cities was just as large. There will be no difficulty in substituting the silver coin for the shillings, and it can be done as rapidly as the government can issue it.

It is likely that there will be a serious difficulty in keeping the silver in circulation. It is safe to say that, while \$40,000,000 in fractional currency was found to be ample for the necessities of the country in small change, it will require at least \$100,000,000 in silver coins to take its place; and, if Congress shall restrict the Secretary of the Treasury in the issue of silver to the amount of outstanding fractional currency, there will probably be serious and embarrassing financial difficulties of small change. The reasons for apprehending this are obvious. It has been fifteen years since silver was in general circulation in this country, and during that time it has been regarded popularly as a par with gold. The first and natural tendency will be to hoard silver just as gold would be hoarded. The aggregate amount that will be taken from the market and hoarded as curiosities, for sale, or as "lucky pieces," will be itself enormous. To this must be added the disposition to pay it out when any sort of scrip can be paid, whether greenbacks, fractional, or what not. It will create a very marked economy in small change. The gentlemen who have been buying 25-cent coins will hesitate about paying a silver quarter for a single egg, and the result will be a hoarding of silver at the rate of four for a quarter when silver was in circulation. So the ladies will deprive themselves of little knickknacks and gewgaws which they have been in the habit of getting in return for worn and soiled scrip, when it comes to paying out bright, shining, and handsome coin for them. In this respect the silver coin will be useful in the same way as gold, and will tend to bring prices down to a legitimate basis, but it will be a species of hoarding all the same. But the greatest danger upon the supply will be by the foreign population of this country, who were accustomed to silver in their native homes, and who have been deprived of it. Their habit at home was to pay with silver, and they will be inclined to do so in this country because of the uncertainty of its remaining in circulation. In this they will be imitated by the American farmers. The legitimate consequence of this—the disappearance of the silver—will be upon the community very soon, unless the Government is prepared to supply silver change over and above the amount of fractional currency retired. This should be done by the construction of the said Northern Pacific Railroad.

The Company thus chartered, or the individuals who had got legal possession of this charter and its enormous land-grant, subsequently sold the charter for \$150,000, and the new purchasers went to Washington in 1860, and applied to the Pacific Railroad Commission for the charter. The Pacific Railroad Commission had to vote in addition to the vast land-grant, a money subsidy. There was an enormous and active lobby which swarmed in and around the House. On 24th of April, Mr. FAIR, of Iowa, reported the bill. It was to amend the charter of 1860 in various ways, but the main point was that the United States should guarantee the principal and interest of the bonds of the Company at the rate of 6 per cent per mile, the bonds to bear 6 per cent interest and to run twenty years. The principal of the bonds thus to be guaranteed, and of course to be paid by the United States, was \$10,000,000. The interest thereon for twenty years would amount to more than the principal, making the cash to be paid by the United States at least \$15,000,000.

This bill is substantially the same kind as that now pending before Congress for the relief of Tom Scott's Texas, Arizona & Pacific Railroad bill.

An attempt was made to force the bill through the House without debate, but this was abandoned. It was then debated on several successive days. Mr. JOHN WATSON, of Illinois, led off in denunciation of the tremendous fraud on the Government, followed by Mr. ELIhu B. WASHINGTON, of Illinois, who, during the four or five days' argument, sustained the brunt of the battle. He was ably supported in opposition to the bill by Mr. FAIRWORTH, of Illinois; Mr. SPALDING, of Ohio; Mr. HARDING, of Ohio; and Mr. DALL, of Pennsylvania. The bill was advo-

machine politician, so the Indiana Democrats backed on to this sound resolution others declaring:

1. Opposition to construction of irredeemable currency, and in favor of substituting forced notes in place of National Bank notes.

2. That, in spite of the interference with commercial laws, the currency has improved as our wealth has increased. (?) That natural return to specie-payments will be promoted by the increase of national credit and industry.

3. That legal-tender notes are a safe currency, especially valuable to the debtor because a legal-tender; and that the law providing for their gradual withdrawal should be repealed.

4. That the Resumption act should be repealed, and nothing put in its place, because it paralyzes industry and turns the laborer and producer out of employment.

Here we have an emphatic declaration that, while gold and silver are the true and safe basis for currency, and the party is in favor of resumption, it will produce a monetary crisis in value in the gold and silver market, the contraction of the volume of the depreciated paper should be arrested, and that volume should be increased and doubled, the new paper to be irredeemable in gold, silver, or anything else at any time or place.

The Republican Convention got off a resolution about "the country growing up to specie-payments," but the Democratic Convention has no such resolution. It is a curious fact that the Democratic Convention has no such resolution.

As improved as the national wealth has increased. In March, 1870, six years ago, gold was quoted at 110, the greenback being worth 90 cents and over; the currency fluctuated between 85 and 90 cents during 1870 and 1871, and in January, 1873, reached 92, and in November, 1873, reached 94 in gold. The currency has since then fluctuated between 90 and 95 cents, showing that for over six years there has been no permanent advance in its value, and no approximation to an equality with gold.

During those six years there has been a steady increase of production, but, while the country has grown in population, production, and wealth, there has been in fact a decline in the value of the currency. At this rate of progress, how long will it take for a "natural return" to specie-payments, especially if the amount of the forced irredeemable paper be doubled? It will be seen that the Democracy of Indiana take no notice of the fact that there is a national compact with the public creditors that there shall be no increase of legal-tender notes beyond the four hundred million maximum, and that the power to make Treasury notes a legal tender is a power, and a legal obligation of the great overhauling exigencies of the war for the national preservation.

The Convention thereupon—in flat contradiction of their first declaration in favor of measures to produce a uniformity of value in the currency and coin—violently oppose any measure having any such tendency, demand the repeal of all existing laws that for purposes of proposing no substitution of the already wide margin between the value of the currency and the gold shall be increased by doubling the amount of the irredeemable forced paper in circulation. The absurdity of the theory of growing up to specie-payments, or of awaiting for a "natural return," is shown in the urgency with which these inflationists and Rag-Baby Democrats are clamoring for the repeal of the laws which have given to women and children as curiosities, for sale, or as "lucky pieces," will be itself enormous. To this must be added the disposition to pay it out when any sort of scrip can be paid, whether greenbacks, fractional, or what not. It will create a very marked economy in small change. The gentlemen who have been buying 25-cent coins will hesitate about paying a silver quarter for a single egg, and the result will be a hoarding of silver at the rate of four for a quarter when silver was in circulation. So the ladies will deprive themselves of little knickknacks and gewgaws which they have been in the habit of getting in return for worn and soiled scrip, when it comes to paying out bright, shining, and handsome coin for them. In this respect the silver coin will be useful in the same way as gold, and will tend to bring prices down to a legitimate basis, but it will be a species of hoarding all the same. But the greatest danger upon the supply will be by the foreign population of this country, who were accustomed to silver in their native homes, and who have been deprived of it. Their habit at home was to pay with silver, and they will be inclined to do so in this country because of the uncertainty of its remaining in circulation. In this they will be imitated by the American farmers. The legitimate consequence of this—the disappearance of the silver—will be upon the community very soon, unless the Government is prepared to supply silver change over and above the amount of fractional currency retired. This should be done by the construction of the said Northern Pacific Railroad.

The Company thus chartered, or the individuals who had got legal possession of this charter and its enormous land-grant, subsequently sold the charter for \$150,000, and the new purchasers went to Washington in 1860, and applied to the Pacific Railroad Commission for the charter. The Pacific Railroad Commission had to vote in addition to the vast land-grant, a money subsidy. There was an enormous and active lobby which swarmed in and around the House. On 24th of April, Mr. FAIR, of Iowa, reported the bill. It was to amend the charter of 1860 in various ways, but the main point was that the United States should guarantee the principal and interest of the bonds of the Company at the rate of 6 per cent per mile, the bonds to bear 6 per cent interest and to run twenty years. The principal of the bonds thus to be guaranteed, and of course to be paid by the United States, was \$10,000,000. The interest thereon for twenty years would amount to more than the principal, making the cash to be paid by the United States at least \$15,000,000.

This bill is substantially the same kind as that now pending before Congress for the relief of Tom Scott's Texas, Arizona & Pacific Railroad bill.

An attempt was made to force the bill through the House without debate, but this was abandoned. It was then debated on several successive days. Mr. JOHN WATSON, of Illinois, led off in denunciation of the tremendous fraud on the Government, followed by Mr. ELIhu B. WASHINGTON, of Illinois, who, during the four or five days' argument, sustained the brunt of the battle. He was ably supported in opposition to the bill by Mr. FAIRWORTH, of Illinois; Mr. SPALDING, of Ohio; Mr. HARDING, of Ohio; and Mr. DALL, of Pennsylvania. The bill was advo-

machine politician, so the Indiana Democrats backed on to this sound resolution others declaring:

1. Opposition to construction of irredeemable currency, and in favor of substituting forced notes in place of National Bank notes.

2. That, in spite of the interference with commercial laws, the currency has improved as our wealth has increased. (?) That natural return to specie-payments will be promoted by the increase of national credit and industry.

3. That legal-tender notes are a safe currency, especially valuable to the debtor because a legal-tender; and that the law providing for their gradual withdrawal should be repealed.

4. That the Resumption act should be repealed, and nothing put in its place, because it paralyzes industry and turns the laborer and producer out of employment.

Here we have an emphatic declaration that, while gold and silver are the true and safe basis for currency, and the party is in favor of resumption, it will produce a monetary crisis in value in the gold and silver market, the contraction of the volume of the depreciated paper should be arrested, and that volume should be increased and doubled, the new paper to be irredeemable in gold, silver, or anything else at any time or place.

The Republican Convention got off a resolution about "the country growing up to specie-payments," but the Democratic Convention has no such resolution. It is a curious fact that the Democratic Convention has no such resolution.

As improved as the national wealth has increased. In March, 1870, six years ago, gold was quoted at 110, the greenback being worth 90 cents and over; the currency fluctuated between 85 and 90 cents during 1870 and 1871, and in January, 1873, reached 92, and in November, 1873, reached 94 in gold. The currency has since then fluctuated between 90 and 95 cents, showing that for over six years there has been no permanent advance in its value, and no approximation to an equality with gold.

During those six years there has been a steady increase of production, but, while the country has grown in population, production, and wealth, there has been in fact a decline in the value of the currency. At this rate of progress, how long will it take for a "natural return" to specie-payments, especially if the amount of the forced irredeemable paper be doubled? It will be seen that the Democracy of Indiana take no notice of the fact that there is a national compact with the public creditors that there shall be no increase of legal-tender notes beyond the four hundred million maximum, and that the power to make Treasury notes a legal tender is a power, and a legal obligation of the great overhauling exigencies of the war for the national preservation.

The Convention thereupon—in flat contradiction of their first declaration in favor of measures to produce a uniformity of value in the currency and coin—violently oppose any measure having any such tendency, demand the repeal of all existing laws that for purposes of proposing no substitution of the already wide margin between the value of the currency and the gold shall be increased by doubling the amount of the irredeemable forced paper in circulation. The absurdity of the theory of growing up to specie-payments, or of awaiting for a "natural return," is shown in the urgency with which these inflationists and Rag-Baby Democrats are clamoring for the repeal of the laws which have given to women and children as curiosities, for sale, or as "lucky pieces," will be itself enormous. To this must be added the disposition to pay it out when any sort of scrip can be paid, whether greenbacks, fractional, or what not. It will create a very marked economy in small change. The gentlemen who have been buying 25-cent coins will hesitate about paying a silver quarter for a single egg, and the result will be a hoarding of silver at the rate of four for a quarter when silver was in circulation. So the ladies will deprive themselves of little knickknacks and gewgaws which they have been in the habit of getting in return for worn and soiled scrip, when it comes to paying out bright, shining, and handsome coin for them. In this respect the silver coin will be useful in the same way as gold, and will tend to bring prices down to a legitimate basis, but it will be a species of hoarding all the same. But the greatest danger upon the supply will be by the foreign population of this country, who were accustomed to silver in their native homes, and who have been deprived of it. Their habit at home was to pay with silver, and they will be inclined to do so in this country because of the uncertainty of its remaining in circulation. In this they will be imitated by the American farmers. The legitimate consequence of this—the disappearance of the silver—will be upon the community very soon, unless the Government is prepared to supply silver change over and above the amount of fractional currency retired. This should be done by the construction of the said Northern Pacific Railroad.

The Company thus chartered, or the individuals who had got legal possession of this charter and its enormous land-grant, subsequently sold the charter for \$150,000, and the new purchasers went to Washington in 1860, and applied to the Pacific Railroad Commission for the charter. The Pacific Railroad Commission had to vote in addition to the vast land-grant, a money subsidy. There was an enormous and active lobby which swarmed in and around the House. On 24th of April, Mr. FAIR, of Iowa, reported the bill. It was to amend the charter of 1860 in various ways, but the main point was that the United States should guarantee the principal and interest of the bonds of the Company at the rate of 6 per cent per mile, the bonds to bear 6 per cent interest and to run twenty years. The principal of the bonds thus to be guaranteed, and of course to be paid by the United States, was \$10,000,000. The interest thereon for twenty years would amount to more than the principal, making the cash to be paid by the United States at least \$15,000,000.

This bill is substantially the same kind as that now pending before Congress for the relief of Tom Scott's Texas, Arizona & Pacific Railroad bill.

An attempt was made to force the bill through the House without debate, but this was abandoned. It was then debated on several successive days. Mr. JOHN WATSON, of Illinois, led off in denunciation of the tremendous fraud on the Government, followed by Mr. ELIhu B. WASHINGTON, of Illinois, who, during the four or five days' argument, sustained the brunt of the battle. He was ably supported in opposition to the bill by Mr. FAIRWORTH, of Illinois; Mr. SPALDING, of Ohio; Mr. HARDING, of Ohio; and Mr. DALL, of Pennsylvania. The bill was advo-

machine politician, so the Indiana Democrats backed on to this sound resolution others declaring:

1. Opposition to construction of irredeemable currency, and in favor of substituting forced notes in place of National Bank notes.

2. That, in spite of the interference with commercial laws, the currency has improved as our wealth has increased. (?) That natural return to specie-payments will be promoted by the increase of national credit and industry.

3. That legal-tender notes are a safe currency, especially valuable to the debtor because a legal-tender; and that the law providing for their gradual withdrawal should be repealed.

4. That the Resumption act should be repealed, and nothing put in its place, because it paralyzes industry and turns the laborer and producer out of employment.

Here we have an emphatic declaration that, while gold and silver are the true and safe basis for currency, and the party is in favor of resumption, it will produce a monetary crisis in value in the gold and silver market, the contraction of the volume of the depreciated paper should be arrested, and that volume should be increased and doubled, the new paper to be irredeemable in gold, silver, or anything else at any time or place.

The Republican Convention got off a resolution about "the country growing up to specie-payments," but the Democratic Convention has no such resolution. It is a curious fact that the Democratic Convention has no such resolution.

As improved as the national wealth has increased. In March, 1870, six years ago, gold was quoted at 110, the greenback being worth 90 cents and over; the currency fluctuated between 85 and 90 cents during 1870 and 1871, and in January, 1873, reached 92, and in November, 1873, reached 94 in gold. The currency has since then fluctuated between 90 and 95 cents, showing that for over six years there has been no permanent advance in its value, and no approximation to an equality with gold.

During those six years there has been a steady increase of production, but, while the country has grown in population, production, and wealth, there has been in fact a decline in the value of the currency. At this rate of progress, how long will it take for a "natural return" to

CORSETT.

"BEWARE OF IMITATIONS!"

PATENT GLOVE-FITTING CORSETS.

RIGHT
MEASUREMENTS
AND
PRICE
PERIOD
Y.

They give comfort
Every lady who
wears a corset
should know
the difference
between
the
"RIGHT" and
the
"WRONG"

The name and marks as early as possible.
"Thomas's Patent Glove-Fitting Corsets" are
the only ones made in the United States.
N. LANGDON & CO., N. Y.
Inventors and Patentees for the U. S.

ROAD TIME TABLE.

DEPARTMENT OF TRAINS.

EXPERIENCE MEN'S—Saturdays excepted. Monday excepted. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday.

WESTERN LINE. No. 1312.
Marion. (Shannon House), and 20 Madison St., Indianapolis.

Locals.	Arrive.
10:30 a. m.	5:30 p. m.
11:00 a. m.	5:45 p. m.
11:30 a. m.	6:00 p. m.
12:00 p. m.	6:15 p. m.
12:30 p. m.	6:30 p. m.
1:00 p. m.	6:45 p. m.
1:30 p. m.	7:00 p. m.
2:00 p. m.	7:15 p. m.
2:30 p. m.	7:30 p. m.
3:00 p. m.	7:45 p. m.
3:30 p. m.	8:00 p. m.
4:00 p. m.	8:15 p. m.
4:30 p. m.	8:30 p. m.
5:00 p. m.	8:45 p. m.
5:30 p. m.	9:00 p. m.
6:00 p. m.	9:15 p. m.
6:30 p. m.	9:30 p. m.
7:00 p. m.	9:45 p. m.
7:30 p. m.	10:00 p. m.
8:00 p. m.	10:15 p. m.
8:30 p. m.	10:30 p. m.
9:00 p. m.	10:45 p. m.
9:30 p. m.	11:00 p. m.
10:00 p. m.	11:15 p. m.
10:30 p. m.	11:30 p. m.
11:00 p. m.	11:45 p. m.
11:30 p. m.	12:00 p. m.
12:00 p. m.	12:15 p. m.
12:30 p. m.	12:30 p. m.
1:00 p. m.	12:45 p. m.
1:30 p. m.	1:00 p. m.
2:00 p. m.	1:15 p. m.
2:30 p. m.	1:30 p. m.
3:00 p. m.	1:45 p. m.
3:30 p. m.	2:00 p. m.
4:00 p. m.	2:15 p. m.
4:30 p. m.	2:30 p. m.
5:00 p. m.	2:45 p. m.
5:30 p. m.	3:00 p. m.
6:00 p. m.	3:15 p. m.
6:30 p. m.	3:30 p. m.
7:00 p. m.	3:45 p. m.
7:30 p. m.	4:00 p. m.
8:00 p. m.	4:15 p. m.
8:30 p. m.	4:30 p. m.
9:00 p. m.	4:45 p. m.
9:30 p. m.	5:00 p. m.
10:00 p. m.	5:15 p. m.
10:30 p. m.	5:30 p. m.
11:00 p. m.	5:45 p. m.
11:30 p. m.	6:00 p. m.
12:00 p. m.	6:15 p. m.
12:30 p. m.	6:30 p. m.
1:00 p. m.	6:45 p. m.
1:30 p. m.	7:00 p. m.
2:00 p. m.	7:15 p. m.
2:30 p. m.	7:30 p. m.
3:00 p. m.	7:45 p. m.
3:30 p. m.	8:00 p. m.
4:00 p. m.	8:15 p. m.
4:30 p. m.	8:30 p. m.
5:00 p. m.	8:45 p. m.
5:30 p. m.	9:00 p. m.
6:00 p. m.	9:15 p. m.
6:30 p. m.	9:30 p. m.
7:00 p. m.	9:45 p. m.
7:30 p. m.	10:00 p. m.
8:00 p. m.	10:15 p. m.
8:30 p. m.	10:30 p. m.
9:00 p. m.	10:45 p. m.
9:30 p. m.	11:00 p. m.
10:00 p. m.	11:15 p. m.
10:30 p. m.	11:30 p. m.
11:00 p. m.	11:45 p. m.
11:30 p. m.	12:00 p. m.
12:00 p. m.	12:15 p. m.
12:30 p. m.	12:30 p. m.
1:00 p. m.	12:45 p. m.
1:30 p. m.	1:00 p. m.
2:00 p. m.	1:15 p. m.
2:30 p. m.	1:30 p. m.
3:00 p. m.	1:45 p. m.
3:30 p. m.	2:00 p. m.
4:00 p. m.	2:15 p. m.
4:30 p. m.	2:30 p. m.
5:00 p. m.	2:45 p. m.
5:30 p. m.	3:00 p. m.
6:00 p. m.	3:15 p. m.
6:30 p. m.	3:30 p. m.
7:00 p. m.	3:45 p. m.
7:30 p. m.	4:00 p. m.
8:00 p. m.	4:15 p. m.
8:30 p. m.	4:30 p. m.
9:00 p. m.	4:45 p. m.
9:30 p. m.	5:00 p. m.
10:00 p. m.	5:15 p. m.
10:30 p. m.	5:30 p. m.
11:00 p. m.	5:45 p. m.
11:30 p. m.	6:00 p. m.
12:00 p. m.	6:15 p. m.
12:30 p. m.	6:30 p. m.
1:00 p. m.	6:45 p. m.
1:30 p. m.	7:00 p. m.
2:00 p. m.	7:15 p. m.
2:30 p. m.	7:30 p. m.
3:00 p. m.	7:45 p. m.
3:30 p. m.	8:00 p. m.
4:00 p. m.	8:15 p. m.
4:30 p. m.	8:30 p. m.

